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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast are served together with unfailing regularity in the Best Homes of Richmond. Is your morning program complete?

A Plea for Clean Streets

THE letter from Charles F. Cole, printed in the Voice of the People Column this morning, suggests the shame, as well as the discomfort, that is caused informed and public-spirited citizens by the condition of Richmond streets.

In its neglect of its streets, in its failure to water and sweep them properly, in its callous indifference to street dirt and filth, Richmond occupies a situation unpleasantly unique among progressive American cities. It is the more remarkable and less comprehensible when it is considered in connection with Richmond's recognized devotion to high civic ideals and keen interest in other matters that tend to advance the well-being of its people.

A delegate to the convention of the Southern Medical Association on Sunday night used an editorial from The Times-Dispatch on this subject as the basis of an exhortation to municipal cleanliness. The neglected streets themselves supply far better texts than any this paper could print.

The Policy of Neutrality

WASHINGTON has seen fit to issue another statement that this nation is not anxious to force an armistice in the European situation, and that it will not intervene until invited to become active by one or more of the warring peoples.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate a conclusion so sound and sane. In the first place, this country has nothing to do with the affair. In the second place, if it had an interest, it could not assert a single intention without inviting participation. In the third place, if without any direct interest save the desire for peace, this country should attempt to force its beliefs and hopes on an enraged company of nations in the arena, it would be so overwhelmed by numbers and power that it would make itself ridiculous.

Some persons are kind enough (General Berthaut, for example) to predict peace within three months on the ground of exhaustion in arms and rations. This is the most likely solution of the difficulty. With winter coming on and supplies growing short, something is inevitable. The best course for Uncle Sam is to let the riotous nations wear themselves out and settle their own troubles. Indeed, it is the best he can do, for he is himself subject to limitations.

Why Not Condemn the Property?

IT DOES not seem that the owners of the property at Eleventh and Main Streets, the purchase of which as the site of an annex to the post-office has been provided for by Federal appropriation, are unreasonable in their expressed desire that the government shall make up its mind just what it wishes to do. If the government does not plan the acquisition of their property, these owners say, they want the fact announced, so that they may go ahead and erect a building of their own.

As matters now stand, there is a deadlock. The only possible way of reconciling the government appropriation of \$450,000 for this ground with the owners' demand for \$612,000 is by condemnation. It is quite conceivable that a condemnation jury might place on the property a valuation very different from that of the men who own it. At any rate, condemnation is one of the methods of acquiring the land expressly provided for in the appropriation bill; it is invited, apparently, by the owners, and if the government desires this site in preference to any other, there seems no adequate reason why proceedings should not be instituted. They ought to settle the question of value, at least, to the reasonable satisfaction of all concerned.

Medical Science and Ventilation

SURELY it was not very long ago that the doctors were telling us that the headaches, nausea and exhaustion that accompanied any prolonged stay in ill-ventilated rooms were caused by the depletion of the stock of oxygen in the air, with the resulting formation of carbon dioxide. Comes now an authority no less potent, grave and reverend than the Journal of the American Medical Association to inform us that this chemical reaction is exactly like the flowers that bloom in the spring, in that it has nothing to do with the case.

The writer in the Journal suddenly remembers—his recollection must have been sudden because a decade or less ago the fact it enshrines had no place in the warnings of the health departments—that "it is necessary to go only a short distance up into the mountains to come under an atmospheric pressure such as to reduce the oxygen supply much more than it is reduced in crowded assemblies, and yet mountain air is especially healthful." And then he adds that "the amount of oxygen in the air apparently has little or nothing to do with the stimulating or depressing properties of the atmosphere breathed in ordinary life."

It is the same thing with carbon dioxide. "Evidently," says this destroyer of all our

most fondly cherished theories, "a quantity of carbon dioxide far exceeding the highest hygienic limit which has hitherto been set up as a 'standard' can be breathed with impunity." And the iconoclast deals smashing blows also to the theory that toxic organic matter or bacteria floating in the air are capable of causing any decided harm. He reduces it finally to a matter of heat and humidity. Rooms are too warm, he concludes, and their atmosphere overburdened with moisture. That is all. Apparently the person most competent to advise on questions of ventilation is not the physician or the chemist, but the heating engineer. In desperate emergencies even that long-suffering, but ingenious, persons, the plain citizen, may be able himself to raise a window or open some of the furnace doors.

Detecting the Liars

WORD comes from a convention of osteopaths that a female practitioner has discovered an infallible means of ascertaining whether a subject is telling the truth. It is very simple, and not altogether novel. It consists merely in feeling the suspect's pulse. If the pulsations quicken, the man is telling a whopper. If not, he and George Washington are brothers.

But we venture to point out to the lady osteopath that her work will not be complete until she has perfected an appliance which may be attached to the wrist, and which will record on an indicator the degree of truthfulness or mendacity in any given subject. Such an apparatus would have manifold uses.

In the courts, for example, it would eliminate judges and lessen the activities of lawyers. The witness would be placed on the stand, the appliance would be adjusted, and he would be instructed to tell all he knew. At the end of his testimony the indicator would be read and the reading entered in a large book. So with each witness on both sides. When all the evidence had been taken the "score" of each side would be totaled. Whichever had the larger number of truth points gets the verdict.

But this far from exhausts the utility of such a device. It could be employed at the domestic hearth to discover who stole the jam and whether John was really kept late at the office last night. And so following.

But the automatic lie detector would possibly reach its apogee of usefulness in Washington. Think of a great debate in Congress. Every member is in his place and the galleries are crowded. On every member's right arm is clasped a wristlet connected to a gigantic dial, on which all eyes are fixed. The Honorable Gentleman from Maryland-on-the-Slime rises to speak—and every eye is glued to the indicator. As he says that he is not skilled in the arts of oratory, the hand on the dial unwaveringly asserts that the gentleman is speaking the absolute truth. But as he proceeds to declare that this is the most critical moment in the history of the country, the inexorable recorder slips quickly to "Bunk," and—well, enough has been said to show that the lady osteopath should complete her work with all speed.

Foreign Admiration of the President

PRESIDENT WILSON's course in the war now raging has won him the unstinted admiration of foreign observers. Commenting on the result of the last election and congratulating the world that it involves the support of Mr. Wilson's policies, the London Daily News says: "He has created the conviction that his conduct of foreign affairs is determined by justice; that he has an iron will to pursue the course he thinks right in the teeth of clamor and passion; that he hates jingoism and loves peace; that his understanding is as clear as his principles are high."

The Daily News takes equal satisfaction in the elimination of Colonel Roosevelt from all conspicuous influence on American politics and policies. "The United States," it says, "is destined to play a great part in carrying the world through this crisis, but it is not the part which Colonel Roosevelt would have been tempted to assume."

Assuredly not. The interviews he has given to the press and the speeches he has made in criticism of the President's foreign policy are sufficient indication of the manner in which the Colonel would have wielded, or have tried to wield, the Big Stick, had he occupied the place that Woodrow Wilson now fills. The President's course is the right course. There is no question that it is upheld by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-countrymen, however any of them may dissent from his views on domestic affairs. That it has gained recognition and appreciation abroad is a fact in which all Americans, irrespective of party, may take a just pride.

"The Wolf of Wall Street"

THE coil of the law appears to be settling about the gorgeously arrayed form of David Lamar, dubbed "The Wolf of Wall Street," which is in its way a remarkable characterization, in that it would appear to intimate that there is only one of that fell breed in the street "which has a church at one end and at the other a river."

Mr. Lamar's plight is not of much interest or importance to the country, save in so far as he is a picturesque figure, and his operations called attention to the ease with which Congressmen and Senators can be impersonated. But the existence and prosperity of Mr. Lamar are not without importance for the light they cast on high finance.

Although now out of favor and discredited, this gentleman not so very long ago had smoothly working lines of communication with the moneyed seats of the mighty. His status in the world of stocks and bonds and large financial operations appears to have been ill defined, but not the less lucrative. The country is disposed to suspect that he is not the only one of his kind in the financial district of New York.

Announcement from the American minister that order now rules in Haiti gets small space and smaller headlines in the American press. And yet, if news values really are measured by the extent of an incident's departure from the normal, this information about the black republic ought to be spread all over the first page.

Perhaps Villa continues to play the small time in the hope that European big-time managers will offer him a contract.

The Indiana voters persist in their refusal to amputate the "ex" from Albert Jeremiah Beveridge's senatorial title.

In New York church pews are so valuable that they are not occupied. They are sold for fancy prices.

SONGS AND SAWS

Anatomical.
Now that the cattle suffer
From foot and mouth disease,
And health bureaus are
striving
To beat it to its knees;
As bars of quarantine go up
As bars of quarantine go up
To guard against its spread
And every energy is bent
To check it at the head,
Of course, the gentle public
Will draw the usual check
And every time it buys a steak
Will get it in the neck.

The Penitent Says:
There's one good thing about the useless
wedding presents some folks are so fond of
giving. They suffer and always pass them
along to the next pair of unfortunate.

He Had Tumbled.
Stubbs—I have been talking to one of
the most remarkable men I have run across
in a long time.
Grubbs—Who was that?
Stubbs—A Republican who understands that
his party was licked in the last election.

One Delighted Note.
He—There is one note in the anthems Miss
Screacher contributes to the church services
that always gives me profound pleasure.
She—Is that so? Which note do you like
so much?
He—The one she strikes when she sings
"Ah-men!"

A Qualified Belief.
"Father," besought the inquisitive youth, "do
you believe in woman suffrage?"
"Well," rejoined the fond parent, "I believe
in it most firmly as long as I am at home."

Lights and Lights.
The light that lies in woman's eyes
Of course, has been some men's undoing.
But the lights that rise where the taxi piles
Have set a larger host to ruing.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The good wishes of the Fredericksburg Star are thus gracefully expressed: "Richmond has doubled her size territorially by the annexation method. We hope to soon learn that she has also doubled her population." Thanks. Henceforward the Star's editor may consider himself doubly welcome. Who can doubt the fame of Greater Richmond is spreading when "sentinel Stars set their watch in the sky," etc.?

The Northumberland Echo asks us: "Now that Turkey has declared war on Russia, will it be a gobble?" No, no bird—so long as it is not reduced to that state described by the slangers as "cold turkey."

The Clifton Forge Daily Review makes note of the fact: "Ex-Governor McCorkle was defeated for the State Senate of West Virginia in the Charleston district by a man named Godby." The West Virginia Legislature will probably change its doxology to "Godby With You Till We Meet Again."

The Northampton Times puts it this way: "It is the duty of every farmer to see that his wife is supplied with every equipment to lighten her labors." Does the equipment include the check-book?

Editor Showalter, who has not definitely committed himself on the woman suffrage question, but who evidently has "leanings," says in his Harrisonburg Daily News-Record: "There is not a grain of satisfaction for advocates of woman suffrage in the election, so far as early returns show. In seven States, where strenuous efforts were made to win over adherents to the cause, there were signal failures." We don't know that it is of any significance, but in the State of Matrimony the recognized minority doesn't appear to have any more voice than before the election.

Reflectively, the Halifax Gazette editor remarks: "Admiral Graf von Snee, of the German navy, sounds like he had stepped out of 'Peter Pan.'"

Out of the Peter Pan into the fire of the Jap warships.

Editor Ben Fisher, of the Eastern Shore Herald, observes: "The latest news from the seat of war is about as conflicting as the average of the politicians before an election." Which reminds us that the seat of war is tobogganing and roller-coasting around the eastern hemisphere like a seat in the shoot-the-chutes.

Current Editorial Comment

How Long Can Germans Stand It?
How long the German people can bear up under the psychological strain of the terrible losses they are sustaining, both on sea and on land, is one of the most interesting questions pertaining to the war. We know that military and naval losses are not the only ones that count. The feeling of those who stay at home is bound to be a factor of enormous importance in determining the length of the conflict, for they have not the relief of being at the front. At first the casualty lists were published in full. Now they are so tremendous that they can be printed only in abbreviated form, the local names appearing. Every day the Berlin Tageblatt prints a list of the well-known dead, architects, doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers, members of the aristocracy, government officials in every walk of life, and the list is staggering. On a single day a well-known bank announced the deaths of twenty-three employees. The Ninety-first Infantry Regiment reported the loss of no less than twelve officers killed and sixteen wounded, together with 251 men killed, 1,202 wounded, and 114 missing in seventeen days' fighting in Belgium and France. Other regiments have suffered worse, in shorter time, but as the casualty lists are published a month after the period covered, the worst is yet to come. A private letter from Munich tells not only of the growing uneasiness of the public over the long delay in ending the battle of the Aisne, while Major Morath, the military critic of the Tageblatt, has admitted, but speaks of the innumerable hospitals springing up everywhere like mushrooms, and overcrowded the instant they are opened. How long can a nation like Germany endure this?—New York Evening Post.

Finding a British Nietzsche
English people who have been denouncing Nietzsche and all his works are rather taken aback recently by the discovery that they had a Nietzsche of their own in Thomas Carlyle. The parallel may seem absurd, yet any one who will take the trouble to look up Carlyle's more extreme utterances will find it as the case of the two men were as unlike as it is possible to be. The two men were a dyspeptic Scotchman and a crazy Polish German to be, but both extolled force and the Superman, whom Carlyle called the hero. Both were unworldly and the man Carlyle had patience with the kindly tolerance of the English; he would have made short work with the inefficient and praised forced labor under taskmasters for those who could not find a place in the industrial system. Democracy he hated, in England or elsewhere, and he would have sympathized entirely with Bismarck in suppressing popular movements and building up an efficient bureaucracy. It was the business, in Carlyle's view, of the strong and the wise to govern—England was "40,000,000 mostly fools." On the same principle he advocates war, the question, as in his defense of the partition of Poland by showing what an efficient government Frederick the Great set up there. It is easy to exaggerate the representative character of an author. Germans deny that Nietzsche is representative—is Carlyle more so? Such queries should check too hasty generalization. There

was a time when Carlyle had as much vogue in England as Nietzsche has ever had in Germany, but we can call it more than a coincidence that it was also the time when England ran to Jingo politics and began to cherish the ideal of governing the world in the name of efficiency? If Carlyle had precipitated the war, as it is, England had precipitated it, and we would have had a favorite author would not foreign critics have been justified in blaming hero worship and the gospel of force? The truth is that despite the genius of Carlyle, his influence in England was never very great because he represented a reaction. Readers found inspiration in his energy, but few could follow him, because, so far as England was concerned, he was leading backward.—Springfield Republican.

Woman Suffrage Coming East.
It is only a question of time before woman suffrage is an accepted part of our electoral system in every American State. It looks now as though the time will be fore-shortened. The idea has more vitality and progressiveness than even its friends have believed. If, in qualified form, it can prevail in the chill and prejudiced intellectual atmosphere of New England, as it is doing; if it can partially conquer the irreverent New Yorkers, as it has done; if it can progress like prairie fire in the Middle West—it is only a question of time before it spreads over the whole country. The political changes to be wrought by the development are problematical. Candidly, there seems to have been no revolutionary effect in the Western States that have adopted woman's suffrage. But it is too early for forecast. We can tell more when the women have become more sophisticated politically. Reckoning them a century or so behind the American male in experience with the weapon of the ballot, it is hard to say what is to happen when their experience brings steadiness and initiative.—Atlanta Constitution.

War News Fifty Years Ago

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 11, 1864

A well authenticated report comes that thirty Federal ironclads with a large number of torpedo-boats and transports, have arrived at City Point. Many Confederate officers are convinced that this means that there will soon be a great battle all along the lines. The time for this battle will probably depend on the date of the completion of the Dutch Gap Canal and its success as a ship channel. It is hardly probable that Grant will attempt another general assault on Richmond and Petersburg without the aid of his fleet.

The Northern papers vehemently deny that Sheridan has gone down the Valley or intended to go, but the publication of this denial may have been ordered by the government at Washington so as to blind the Southern generals as to Sheridan's real movements. The fact, no doubt, that Sheridan is to abandon the Valley and join Grant in an assault upon Richmond and Petersburg.

Northern papers of the 7th had brief dispatches from Nashville to the effect that Hood had been badly defeated at Bluewater, on the Tennessee River, and that an attack on his part was repulsed with heavy losses. It is believed that there is no truth in these dispatches, but that they were manufactured for effect on the election of the next day. Anyhow, Hood is no news in Richmond of any attempt of Hood to cross the Tennessee River or of his repulse.

Deserters coming into our lines report that nearly all of the Federal troops in Florida and the southern part of Georgia have been ordered to abandon that territory and hurry to Virginia to reinforce Grant's army.

A band of raiders composed of white and negro soldiers from Butler's nest of thieves and robbers at Dutch Gap, day before yesterday invaded Charles City County, and laid waste to the handsome home of William J. Gentry, of that county, robbing the premises of everything that was valuable and then burned the handsome old dwelling, the granary, the barn and all of the other outhouses.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening the stable at Twentieth and Cary Streets, just opposite the Libby Prison, was set on fire and burned to the ground before the fire department could reach the scene. The dozen or more horses of the Confederate officers confined in the stable were rescued. Twice the fire was thought the prison would be destroyed along with the stables, but by the heroic efforts of the firemen the building was saved. Of course, there was great excitement among the prisoners in Libby.

The Voice of the People

Urges the Abatement of Dust Nuisance.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
Sir,—I wish to express my appreciation of your editorial of yesterday on "The Dust Nuisance." It was quite timely in view of the breeze of recently blown in the faces of every one who had to use the streets. I hope you will start a campaign for the abatement of this nuisance. I will cheerfully and willingly lend you all the assistance in my power. I could not but observe when in Montreal the latter part of September the difference between their streets, which were constantly watered to keep down the dust, and ours, which are only faintly watered at street-sweeping time and occasionally by the street car company, and by them only in the centre and for a few feet on either side of their tracks.

I would willingly pay an additional water bill every month, and believe thousands of the streets sufficiently to keep down the dust.

One cent per thousand gallons of water consumed would go a long way towards defraying this expense if it would not altogether care for it.

CHAS. F. COLE.
Richmond, November 9, 1914.

The Bright Side of Life

A Sting in His "Compliment."
"My dear," said Mr. Hawkins to his better half the other evening, "do you know that you have one of the best voices in the world?" "Indeed?" replied the delighted Mrs. H., with a flush of pride at the compliment. "Do you really think so?"

"I certainly do," continued the heartless husband, "otherwise it would have been worn out long ago."—Kansas City Star.

Father's Ultimatum.
"I think you can live as cheaply as one, sir." "You can't edge into my family on that theory, young man. I'm willing to keep on supplying you with food, but you'll have to pay board."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Exception.
She—"We women have to stand a lot." He—"Not in the street car if you're pretty."—Boston Transcript.

Betrayed by Her Sister.
The advanced maiden was out rowing with a possible suitor, and had taken her little sister along, who was exhibiting much fear at the waves.

"Why, Martha, if you are so nervous now, what will you be at my age?" "Thirty-nine, I suppose," meekly replied little sister.—New York Times.

Two Sides to Every Question.
She—"But, dear, there are two sides to every thing." He—"Yes, dear; but did you ever see the other side of a mirror?"—Judge.

Queries and Answers

The Pitts.
Please state the names of the birth and death of the two Pitts of the 17th century.
1708-1778. 1759-1806.
T. L. MARVIN.

Andrew Lewis.
Please inform me how General Andrew Lewis was related to John Lewis, of Augusta.
R. L. L.

He was son of John Lewis.

Sale of Wine.
May a person make and sell wine from his own grapes in Virginia?
V. V. D.

In any but dry territory.

BACK TO THE ARMY AGAIN!

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the New York Evening Sun.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE

MADISON, WIS., November 10.—Addressing the Governors' Conference here this morning, President C. R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, in speaking on "The State University and the State," said:

"In Wisconsin the relation of the State university to the State has been a subject of frequent discussion. It is one concerning which misconception has arisen due to lack of clear thinking. It has been repeatedly stated that the University of Wisconsin is in politics. During the campaign just closed this charge has been ignored by the university; but now that the elections are over and participation in the discussion can in no way be regarded as participating in politics, I shall consider the principles involved in this case, since a similar situation is sure to arise in those States of the country where there are State universities.

"The charge that the University of Wisconsin is in politics is without a particle of foundation, for the challenge has frequently been made and is now repeated to specify a single instance in which the university has interfered in politics either directly or indirectly. The university has never been organized in favor of any political party or faction of a party; nor has there been any attempt so to organize it. No body of men would be more quick to resent such an attempt than the faculty of the university, men of independent spirit, who are divided in their political sympathies among all parties and different groups of the parties. The students would be as ready to resent the attempt at such organization as the faculty. This autumn there were culms among the students, representing the Republican, Democratic, the Prohibition and the Independent parties; and all, alike, had the same opportunities as student groups to hold their meetings in the university buildings. Not a single of the university has been organized for any political purpose, but never, during the past twenty-five years, has an appointment in the university been made in relation to politics, either in the faculty or on the business side. No instance of this kind has even been suggested.

"Having made it plain that the university is not now and has not been in politics, I might close; but if I did so, it would not be clear how the misconception, mentioned at the outset of my remarks, has arisen. The misconception has been due to the fact that there has been no discrimination between interference in politics and freedom in teaching. The university in its teaching and investigations has no 'sacred cows.' There is no domain of knowledge which it may not enter. Therefore it has departments of political economy, political science, history and sociology; and these are virile departments, alive to the last event in human progress. The men in these departments teach the truth as they see it in regard to subjects concerning which there are differences of opinion. This may be done by a university of different mathematical theories without comment, but for the modern humanities, the same breadth of view does not everywhere prevail. The University of Wisconsin is free and has been free for many years, twenty years ago this liberty was challenged in the case of a professor of political economy; and at that time the regents made a declaration of principles concerning teaching, which, from that date, has been recognized as fundamental doctrine in the University of Wisconsin.

"While there must be freedom of teaching and investigation in the subjects of political economy, political science, history and sociology, the attitude of the professors should be that of judges and not partisans or advocates. The different opinions held in these subjects should be presented, and each should support them, should be presented. This done, a professor is free to give his own opinion. This principle is vital in any university. Concerning it no compromise can be made.

"Another current statement relating to the university is that professors have attempted to control legislation, but this the university has scrupulously avoided. In order to guard in this respect the regents in 1913 voted to authorize the president of the university to permit members of the university staff to appear before committees of the Legislature in regard to investigation related to the work of the university, but only in the capacity of experts, and not as representatives of the university.

"The regents have taken rather than what was being done then to forbid professors from going before committees. A professor has the same right to take part in a public hearing before a legislative committee as any other citizen. While this is indisputable, in most cases where professors have appeared before committees, they have done so upon the invitation of the committee rather than through their own initiative. Thus when the question of the drainage of swamp lands is up, it is natural that the legislative committee having the matter in charge should ask the department of soils to send members of its staff to the committee to give information concerning the subject. Similarly, in regard to a judicial question, it is natural that professors in a cultural college should be called. Cases of this kind have never been criticized. But when the question of the establishment of a railroad commission or an industrial commission arises, it is clear that the legislative committees have the same right to call upon the professors of the university for their professional knowledge in a subject related to public policy.

"While every one will doubtless concede the reasonableness of the proposal that the professors should be free to take part in such hearings and sociology, it is sometimes said that they are likely to be too radical. It is doubtless true that men who are advancing knowledge in the subjects which their professions are likely to advance, it would not be surprising if certain cases to be somewhat in advance of the development of public opinion. Cases of this kind have never been criticized. But when the question of the establishment of a railroad commission or an industrial commission arises, it is clear that the legislative committees have the same right to call upon the professors of the university for their professional knowledge in a subject related to public policy.